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On the other hand, the patriots of the future will love other countries as they love their own. They will wish to see them as pure, as noble and as happy as their own. As far as practicable, they will actively and sympathetically foster the interests and welfare of other peoples as they do those of their own land. They will practice the Golden Rule in all their relations to foreigners, and never do what they would not have done to themselves. They will make their country the willing servant of and ready dispenser of blessings to other peoples.

When this sort of patriotism comes to prevail — and there is no other any longer worthy of the name — we shall hear no more of war — never. Such patriots will have no enemies to fight, because they will have disarmed all the old foes, and will create no new ones. The old patriotism naturally brought on war, because its principal business was that of creating enemies. The road may yet be a long one before love of country of this simple, healthy, Christian kind is reached by civilized peoples, but humanity is moving in that direction, and with nearly the same marvelous speed as the manifold agencies and movements of the day are working out the material unity of the world.

### Hobsonism.

Richmond Pearson Hobson, late of the United States Navy, now of the sensational platform, represents himself as having two missions, or a double mission, in his touring the country as a teacher of what he considers American duty. He is possessed with the idea that he must convince the American people that they are the greatest and mightiest nation under heaven, and that therefore they should have the biggest navy on earth.

Mr. Hobson's innocence in assuming that the people need to be taught on the first of these points is sufficient proof of his utter unfitness to instruct them on the second. If there is anything which every citizen of the United States "knows," without any coaching, it is that this is far and away the greatest nation that now exists or ever has existed. However ignorant he may be on all other subjects, especially of the life and characteristics of other peoples, if you thump him on this topic, at any time or place, you always find his knowledge full and ready. He knows and he can tell. As far back as we can remember, we have observed that all American boys, even of twelve years of age, are perfectly sure that this nation towers sky-high above all others, that it has all the excellencies and none of the weaknesses of humanity. The only other thing they know as well is that the nations of the Old World are all effete (that is the word we used to hear in school-boy orations and Fourth of July harangues) and powerless, and that "we" could whip them, singly or combined, in a twinkling.

Mr. Hobson is therefore wasting his time on this part of his program. All American youths are as learned as he in this direction. It would be better if he took to lecturing on how he sunk the "Merrimac," and why he was sent to do this heroic deed. He might thus impart some particularly interesting information, which the people generally do not have.

On our supposed naval needs Mr. Hobson gives evidence of considering himself the foremost specialist of the land. Not even President Roosevelt himself goes so far as he in strenuous eagerness for a big navy. His very words frequently have a strange resemblance to those of the President. The other day in San Francisco he told a crowd of young men in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium that our government ought next year to make an appropriation of fifty millions for the navy, and to increase the amount by ten millions yearly thereafter, indefinitely, until we have a fleet of fighting craft "worthy of a country which occupies such an important position in the world."

His ostensible reason for wishing to "arouse public sentiment upon the subject of a larger navy" is his pretended fear of an attack by other nations. "Our very weakness," he urges, again in the Rooseveltian strain, "is an invitation to attack from other nations, and we would be to blame for breaking the world's peace, should such a thing occur, upon the ground of maintaining an inadequate navy." One would think, from the fervor of his appeals to his audiences, that he was in mortal dread lest, before another year ends, our country will have perished from the map of the earth. It is pathetic to think of him possibly lying awake of nights with anxious foreboding lest he shall soon be "a man without a country."

The Captain grows "very religious" at times in the advocacy of his theme. It is very impressive, he says, at the hour of divine service at sea, to see the stars and stripes lowered before the flag of the Church, whose white surface and cross of sacrifice wave above it for the time. Does he forget that the flags of Great Britain and other "Christian" nations dip to the cross every week in the same way, and that God is just as likely to be on their side as on ours? The trouble is that Hobson's naval flag goes back to the masthead above the cross for the rest of the week, and that he depends for the security of his country, not upon "divine service" of truly Christian character, but upon the big guns and the steel sides of the ships and the human fighting machines on board. The enthusiastic young constructor does not of course mean to be blasphemous.

Is it possible that he really believes in any intelligent way what he is saying in his addresses to the young men of his Y. M. C. A. audiences? If he does, then he is "to blame" for not examining a little more closely the lessons of the history of his country, and these Christian young men to whom he addresses

himself so fervidly would do well to read again this history and to study a little more deeply the spirit of their New Testaments, before throwing themselves with clapping hands and huzzaing lips at his feet. What reason can Mr. Hobson assign why the foreign powers of whom there is such terrible fear just now, in all *naval circles* particularly, have not accepted the "invitation" of our weakness to attack us even once all these years, while we have been weak — comparatively much weaker than now? Does he know that no foreign power has ever declared war against us, since the creation of the nation, even in our weakest days — or has so much as threatened to do so? If he would look carefully, he would find our danger of attack from abroad, if one should ever be made upon us, arising from an entirely different source. Our "weakness" is our strength, and always has been.

### The Women's Universal Peace Demonstration.

The universal demonstration of women in behalf of peace and arbitration was so successful in this country last year that the Executive Meeting of the National Council of Women, held recently in New Orleans, by unanimous vote instructed its Committee on Peace and Arbitration to arrange for holding meetings again this May in all parts of the land, and hereafter year by year. It is expected that the demonstrations on the 18th inst. will be both more numerous and more enthusiastic if possible than those last year, when the organization was hardly as yet completed.

We gather some very interesting details from the admirable report of Mrs. May Wright Sewall, chairman of the Demonstration Committee, submitted by her at the New Orleans Executive Council Meeting. Sixteen organizations of women affiliated with the National Council coöperated in last year's demonstration. These include most of the important women's associations of the country, such as the National Woman's Suffrage Association, the National W. C. T. U., the National Relief Society, Young Ladies' National Improvement Association, National Christian Purity League, National Association Loyal Women of American Liberty, National Association of Business Women, National Council of Jewish Women, American Federation of Nurses, etc.

All these associations were invited by Mrs. Sewall to form national committees of coöperation, to secure discussion of the subject in the local press, to issue letters to the local clergy inviting them to speak on the subject the Sunday prior to the Demonstration, and to organize meetings in as many places as possible. Some of the affiliated associations took up the matter to the extent asked for by Mrs. Sewall, others in part. Some, for special reasons, did not act. A curious reason was given by an association of women

at Boise City, Idaho, for not attempting a demonstration. The Ministerial Association of the place refused to coöperate, saying that they were "decidedly war ministers," that "it takes the musket to prepare the way for missionaries," etc., so that the poor sister who had the subject at heart could do nothing with these belligerent preachers in the way.

The result of the efforts made by the various women's associations, under the lead of Mrs. Sewall's committee, was three hundred and twenty-two meetings held in different parts of the country. The organizations which did the most effective work were the National Woman's Suffrage Association, the National Women's Relief Society, the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association, the National Association of Colored Women, and the Supreme Hive of the Ladies of the Maccabees. These societies were responsible for two hundred and eighty of the meetings, the Colored Women for one hundred meetings, beating any other single organization in number of gatherings. Some of these meetings were small, many of medium size, and some were very large.

At all the meetings the resolutions sent out by Mrs. Sewall were adopted either as drawn by her or in a modified form. It was noticed that in other places besides Boise City the ministers were apathetic. In Portland, Me., it was reported that the Roman Catholic Bishop was the only one of thirty-five clergymen addressed who gave a strong and unqualified endorsement of the movement. The Nurses' Association reported that at the meeting held in Baltimore under the auspices of their Association, Dr. Edward Griffin, Dean of the Johns Hopkins University, had presided, while the Bishop of Maryland, a judge of the Supreme Court, and other prominent people had taken part. The meeting held at Detroit had in it delegates from organizations representing nearly eight thousand women. In meetings in a number of large cities organized by the councils of Jewish women, both Jews and Christians participated. In many places women of widely different sects of Christians coöperated. Many women's clubs, not affiliated with the National Council, also coöperated.

Mrs. Sewall, in concluding her report, said that those results of the Demonstration which could not be tabulated were in number and significance far beyond those which could be formulated.

Every national organization of women and all the local branches of the National Council have been invited to coöperate in the Demonstration the eighteenth of this month, and this is expected in every way to surpass in influence that of last year. We certainly hope that the three hundred and twenty-two meetings of last year may grow to at least a thousand this. There is nothing more encouraging in the whole movement for a deeper and truer international friendship and for the organization of the nations into a form of union and coöperation that will secure the